DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
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TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 10
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WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 9, 1864. VOL. I—No. 38.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Standing notices and business cards will be charged at advertising rates.

JOB WORK, of every description, will be executed promptly, neatly and as cheaply as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Later from the North.

We have received, through the courtesy of the officers of the Exchange Bureau, New York papers of Tuesday, the 3d inst. The news is not important, and very little about what is now pending in Northern Virginia.

It is stated that the movements of Grant's Army on the 1st inst. were merely for the purpose of changing position. The Confederates, it was said, were concentrating their forces on the Federal left.

THE ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN—THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS TO BE DISCHARGED.

A telegram from Washington says that Gov. Curtin has received assurances from Lincoln that the Pennsylvania troops whose time of enlistment (commencing with the time of their enrolment in State service,) is out shall be permitted to go home. This will thwart Meade's order attempting to hold these troops for three years from the time they went into the United States (not State) service. It releases 5,000 men from Gen. Grant's army for the summer campaign. The "One Hundred Days' Troops" offered by the Western Governors are the subject of discussion in the United States Senate. An uneasy sort of feeling seems to be agitated at the sight of so many troops in Lincoln's hands.

THE RED RIVER DISASTER—REPORTED SAFETY OF STEELE'S COMMAND.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says that no official reports of the recent battles on Red river have been received from Gen. Banks in addition to those published in the New Orleans *Era*. Unofficial letters from persons upon whose testimony reliance is placed in high quarters, give an even more unfavorable account of the condition of things than any heretofore published and comment severely on the lack of prudence and generalship said to be displayed by Gen. Banks and Gen. Stone, who was sent to him for Chief of Staff at his request. One letter says:

Banks with his fine army of 30,000, was totally defeated and routed by 12,000 under Dick Taylor. It was done in this manner: Gen. Banks sent out 6,000 cavalry in the advance, with all their wagons, 200 in number, just behind them. This force of cavalry was supported by about 2,000 infantry, while the great mass of the army was far in the rear coming up in anything but good order. The result can be easily imagined. The whole rebel army charged on the cavalry, stampeded them, threw them back on the infantry, and the whole concern turned around and ran, actually ran. It was a complete rout. The rebels captured 1,500 prisoners, 18 guns, 160 wagons, and a large supply of provisions, and so forth, besides driving our army back 15 miles to Pleasant Hill.

The enemy attacked Banks on the second day at Pleasant Hill and was defeated, but our army has retreated to Grand Ecore, and the rebels are just outside the town. Our army is now in a state of demoralization. All the troops are in town, and seem afraid to go out of it. Officers and men blame each other, and unite in saying that it was a most miserable and criminal piece of generalship. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith must be excepted altogether from condemnation. His men fought like tigers.

Admiral Porter, whose dispatches come down to the 13th inst, gives quite as satisfactory a history of the campaign as the above. His flotilla arrived on the 10th inst, the appointed day, at Foggy Bayou, five miles from Springfield, to which place the supplies brought by transports were to be hauled to the army. The only appearance of the enemy during the voyage was on the 4th inst, when a man rode out to the bank and deliberately shot Acting Lieutenant Louthony, Commander of the Chillicothe, and a good officer.

All on the transports were in the best of spirits. Firing had been heard, and reports were current that our army was victorious, and hopes were entertained of arriving at Shreveport at the appointed time, but immediately on arrival at Foggy Bayou, Admiral Porter received a message from Gen. Banks announcing his defeat and retreat. Of course the flotila had to follow suit.

"What could we do but come back?" says an officer attached to one of the gunboats. The water was falling; we had 25 transports to protect, which the rebel army might destroy, beside inflicting other injury on us. We came back and literally fought our way through. The rebel army attacked us at every point, and we have fought them for the last three days steadily.

Yesterday, the 12th, about 25 miles above here, Gen. Greene attacked the gunboats and transports with 2,500 men and three pieces of artillery. We opened on them immediately, secured a cross fire on them, and although the banks were very high, we gained a brilliant victory. In half an hour their artillery was silenced, with two pieces disabled, and in another half hour they were completely routed. Over two hundred were killed outright, two hundred or three hundred wounded, muskets, knapsacks, &c., lying all around the field, and their own wounded men uncared for. From the latter we learned that we had killed Gen. Greene and a number of other officers.

The next place at which they attacked us was a bluff, but we soon drove them out of that, and so on all down the river. It was one continual fight; but we brought everything to Grand Ecore safely and with comparatively small loss.

Advices from Camden, Ark., say that Steele had arrived there safely. A telegram says:

Price supposed Gen. Steele was going to Shreveport *via* Washington, and moved his command from Camden to Washington after the fight at Prairie de Anna.

Gen. Steele pursued the rebels towards Washington, and then suddenly turned and pushed for Camden. Price discovered his mistake, and started for Camden also. A desperate race ensued, and, although heavy skirmishing occurred all the way, Marmaduke being in front and Dockery in the rear, with cavalry and artillery, Steele came out victor, and entered the enemy's fortifications unopposed. Camden is strongly fortified with nine forts. All its approaches are well guarded, and it can be held against a largely superior force.

Gen. Steele's force is fully strong enough to whip Kirby Smith should he attack him. No fears need be entertained for his safety.

ANOTHER EXPOSITION OF THE THIEF BUTLER.

A Washington letter says that Pierpont, a Virginian Yankee, is about to expose Butler, a Massachusetts Yankee, for thieving. It says:

Governor Pierpont has at last got his letter to President Lincoln and Congress printed, and will to-morrow lay a copy before each member—I send you a copy to-night by mail. It is an exposition of the corruptions of the military authorities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and is terribly severe on Gen. Butler. Although the greatest secrecy has been observed lest the contents of the book should get out before the Governor was ready for its distribution, some zealous friend of the General surreptitiously purloined a proof sheet from the printing office, and on Sunday last forwarded the same to Fortress Monroe. The cream of the whole affair is that Butler has a reply all ready to lay before Congress simultaneously with the charges. Butler still lives.

THE FATAL LITTLE OPERATIONS OF LAST YEAR.

The New York Army and Navy *Journal* gives a list of the "minor" Yankee military operations of last year, including those on the Red river and the lesser one of Kilpatrick; the affairs at Plymouth, Paducah, and Fort Pillow; then it asks:

What has been the result, what has been the gain of all these operations, which have cost us in killed, wounded and prisoners not less than ten thousand men, or more than twice the number lost by Gen. Grant in his great operations from Chattanooga last November: The nett profit from all these terribly costly operations is—what? Well, at this time we hold Fort de Russey, and the rebels hold Fort Williams. But what beyond this can truly and positively be set down as the real gains and losses of the dozen expeditions of 1864?

These are certainly startling figures [illegible] the New York *Times*) and facts; but we greatly fear that ten thousand is not an under estimate of the losses we have suffered by these small, desultory, indecisive and unproductive operations. The losses of Gen Banks alone at Grand Ecore are now known to have been over five thousand. It was certainly high time for the new military policy of concentration of forces and unity of action to be applied.

REBELS REPORTED TO BE MOVING OUT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A Washington telegram of the 28th, says: Gen. Butler to-day telegraphed the President that from information which he had received, he believed that the rebel troops were abandoning North Carolina and concentrating their forces with those of Lee for the defence of Virginia. It is now understood that Little Washington and Newbern are safe. The rebels having accomplished all the mischief they desired, in consequence of Butler's bad management, have now ample time to concentrate their fordes to guard against any possible flank movement by the York or James rivers, which the Richmond papers have recently suspected might be attempted.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

The "Peace" Offered us.

On Wednesday Mr. J. T. Leach, a representative from the State of North Carolina, declared in his seat in the Confederate Congress, not in the excitement and passion of debate, but coolly and deliberately, that he was for peace upon terms of independence, but if he could not get that, he was for peace on "*any* terms that could be obtained short of subjugation." The question now becomes pertinent, yes, and vitally important, what are the "terms" upon which peace can be had of the North? Fortunately a friend just from Washington has handed us a number of speeches in the Northern Congress, political pamphlets, &c., gotten up for circulation in the coming Presidential campaign, which develop, most forcibly and painfully, the purposes of the Yankees in this war, and the kind of "peace" offered us by our enemies. If the history of New Orleans and Norfolk is not sufficient to admonish Mr. J. T. Leach upon what "terms" we may expect to obtain "peace" from the North, then we will show him from the pages of these political pamphlets, very opportunely furnished us, the kind of "peace" the North holds out to the people of the South:

We will take first the speeches of the great leaders and influential men of the Republican party, and what do they say of "peace?"—Mr. Lane, a member of the United States Senate, and a man high in the confidence of his party, says: "The Constitution as it was is played out. I am ready to see any *Kansas man shot down who favors the Union as it was*. I am in favor of the Union as it will be, if free to all. I shall vote *against peace until freedom reigns from one end of the original territory of the United States to the other*." Charles Sumner, another United States Senator, and a leading, controlling, guiding light to the party to which he belongs, fully endorses that speech and its doctrines.—A doctrine that by secession the Stats so seceding lost all its original rights, and that *when conquered* it comes back to the Union, not as an independent State, "but the general government holds all its rights and powers over the territory and people, and will maintain and establish them—the rights of the Southern States *are destroyed*." Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, another high dignitary in the Republican ranks, sustains and endorses such sentiments.

Does not every act of the Administration and Congress at Washington furnish evidence equally as conclusive as to the kind of "peace" the North offers? For the truth of this statement, we find among the laws passed by the Washington Congress, in the Twelfth United States Statutes at Large, page 590, section 5, the following:

"And be it further enacted, That to ensure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, credits, and effects, of all the persons hereinafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same and the proceeds thereof for the support of the army of the United States, that is to say"—

And then follows a long list of persons whose property is thus subjected to confiscation, and among them is to be found,

"Every owner of the army and navy of the Confederate States; and any person acting as President, Vice President, member of Congress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of said Confederate States; every Governor, member of a convention or legislature, or judge of any court of the so-called Confederate States, and any person who formerly held an officer under the United States who shall thereafter hold one under the Confederate States; and finally, of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said Confederacy or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, State or municipal in its name or character, &c."

Can any more wholesale provision, striking at the very lives of a people, be found upon the Statute books or among the laws of any nation upon the earth? Under this clause every private soldier in the army and navy is included, for they come under the head of "office or agency under the government." A whole people, numbering millions of souls, are to be subjugated, and then the property of every person who has ever held an office under the government is to be taken from him, and he be reduced to the level of the vagabond and fugitive from justice. Of course, such a prospect has a manifest and direct tendency to shorten the war, and heal all animosities between the contending forces!

Read also the following resolutions, offered in the Assembly of the great State of New York but lately:

"*Resolved*, That the nation should so reduce the political power of the rebel leaders, that they cannot, as great land owners or Southern Patroons, exercise a controlling and dangerous influence at the ballot-box, and finally in our legislative bodies.

"*Resolved*, That the most simple and effectual way to deprive the rebel planters of this political power is to confiscate all their estates, save a small allotment to be used as a homestead, to prevent their poverty from forcing them into crime in order to secure the necessaries of life.

"*Resolved*, That the said allotment should in no case exceed three hundred acres of land.

"*Resolved*, That the remainder of their estates should be cut up into small farms and *divided among the officers and soldiers of the Federal army, the poor whites and emancipated slaves of the rebel States*."

Can it be said, then, that evidence is wanting that the *intent* upon the part of the people of the North, in this war, is to confiscate *all our estates* and parcel them out among the "poor whites and the emancipated slaves?" In their speeches and resolutions the Republican party, believing with the Administration, proclaim that "to the slave belongs the land he has redeemed"—that "this nation *owes to the negro not merely freedom, but land and education*." Mr. Phillips, one of the radical leaders, and who has great power, authority and influence in the North, says: "Give me two hundred thousand black farmers with muskets in their right hands, you can go to sleep and make money. *Let me confiscate the lands of the South and put it into the hands of the negroes and white men who have fought for it*, and you can go to sleep with your parchment." And also, "That the confiscation act is a jewel of congressional policy."

Here are the terms of "peace" the North holds out to the South. For cruelty, utter and insane malignity they stand unrivalled among all nations. Let us review the motives and inducements which are held out to the Southern people to lay down their arms and submit:

1. Confiscation of all their property.

2. Their lands to be divided among poor whites and emancipated slaves.

3. A free negro population, their social equals, and the Military Governors of their former masters.

4. Independent States to be reduced to the level of conquered territories, to be governed according to the absolute will or caprice of their conquerors.

These are the inducements which a dominant party has, for three long, weary and bloody years of unparalleled waste and destruction of both treasure and blood, held out to the South.

Verily, are not the Southern people the most obstinate, self-willed, depraved and wholly wicked of any under the sun, not to embrace cordially and immediately such blind and winning inducements to lay aside their arms and submit themselves peaceably and courteously to such a paternal rule! Truly, what fools we are for not taking the benefit of the humane provisions of such laws!

Can mortal men require any higher or stronger motive to resist the encroachments of such a power, even though such resistance lead to destruction and death? What higher or nobler aim could there be than to fight for the preservation of life, liberty and property? Sooner than have "peace" on the terms offered us by the North, the people of the South have shown conclusively, by their courage and endurance, that they would rather have the war to continue until we are totally annihilated, and the sun shines upon a naked and barren wilderness.—The South wants but one kind of "peace," and that can be had only at the cannon's mouth. We think we have shown the people of the South, and we hope we have Mr. J. T. Leach, what kind of "peace" we may expect to obtain by "negotiation" with the North.

INTERESTING RELIC.—There is an old bell at the Virginia Arsenal, taken from Yorktown, just previous to the advance of McClellan up the Peninsula, which is a curiosity in its way, and should be preserved, although broken in pieces, as a relic of the olden times. It was cast in England, and bears the date of its manufacture, moulded around the cap, in the inscription: "York Couty, Virginia, 1725"—the "n" in county having been evidently accidentally omitted by the moulder. This old bell has rang out many a merry marriage peal, and many a funeral toll for the dead whose happiness it had celebrated. It had swung for nearly a century and a half in its time-honored belfry, and generation after generation had passed beneath it to worship, and one by one, as years rolled by, had been borne from its hallowed temple to the grave. Washington and Lafayette listened to its ringing, and the gallant men who wrought within its scope of sound the work of national independence, were familiar with its sounds. A pleasant history might be written of this old Yorktown bell.

As Auction.—Sheet Iron for Sorghum Pans and Weeding Hoes.

Will be sold in Warrenton, N. C., on TUESDAY, May 24th, 150 Sheets, 3-16 of an inch thick, 28 to 30 inches wide, and seven to nine feet long. All farmers wishing Pans, would do well to attend the Auction. Sale positive, and without reserve. P. J. TURNBULL, Auct.

ma 7-87-d15t. Warrenton, N. C.

Petersburg Register and State Journal copy till day of sale and send bill to this office.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

The Cause and the Crisis Demand It.

A Prayer Meeter will be held at the Methodist Church in this city, Daily, at 5 o'clock, p. m. All Christians and the public are respectfully invited. Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. 6-86-dtf

TITHE TOBACCO.

The Tithe Tobacco, one-tenth of the crop raised in 1863, must be delivered as below: For Orange county at Hillsboro', to the undersigned. For Wake at Raleigh, to Jno. W Cosby; all to be delivered not sooner than the 1st June, nor later than the 15th July, in good and safe keeping order, each quality separate.

JAMES Y. WHITTED, Agent for Orange and Wake counties.

Hillsboro', N. C. May 4, 1864. may 6-86 d12t

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (he both driven altogether in a sulkey,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.

$30 the Season, $40 Insurance.

W. R. HOLT.

Lexington, March 24, 1864.—3-80t

AUCTION SALES.

M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

BY CATALOUGE OF

IMPORTED GOODS,

CARGOES STEAM SHIPS PET AND LUCY,

With sundry consignments per other Ships.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH, 1864, COMMENCING at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the Cargoes of the above named Ships, together with other consignments, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS.

8 bales white Flannel
4 bales blue do
3 bales scarlet do
2 bales printed do
1 bale Magenta do
1 bale stone do
1 bale assorted do
5 cases DeLaines
3 cases Merino Shirts
3 bales colored Lenas
3 bales Melton Cloths
2 cases Silk Handkerchiefs
4 cases Gloves, Braids, &c
2 cases black Alapacca
2 cases fancy Tweeds
2 cases flax Thread
2 cases Pins
2 cases Bone and Fancy Buttons
2 cases wove Shirts
2 cases Black and White Muslin
2 cases Regatta Prints
1 case Bunting, Red, White and Blue
1 case Long Shawls
1 case Ready-Made Clothing
1 case Corsetts, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, &c
1 case Pilot Cloth
1 bale Cassimere
1 case Spool Cotton.

SHOES, &c.

14 cases Ladies and Gents Shoes
3 cases Army Bluchers
1 case Cavalry Boots
4 cases Boys Shoes
1 case Calf Skins
4 cases Supr. Chamois Skins
1 bale Shoe Thread.

STATIONERY.

5 cases Stationery
Letter Papers, Pens, Lead Pencils, &c.

COTTON CARDS, &c.

12 cases Cotton Cards, 500 pair
1 case Superior Card Clothing, 4x34
10 bales Stitching Twine.

GROCERIES.

72 packages superior Green Tea, chests, half chests and caddies
104 packages Black Tea, chests, half chests and caddies
22 barrels Crushed Sugar
22 bags Jamaica Coffee
50 boxes Adamantine Candles
17 bags Black Pepper
10 casks Chickory
5 barrels Starch
5 boxes Starch
2 casks Vinegar
50 barrels Mackerel
10 half-barrels Mackerel
35 kitts do
16 kitts Salmon
55 sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt
10 casks Table Salt, 102 doz
3 cases Spices.

HARDWARE, &c.

93 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes
54 drums Nails
4 tons Nail Rod Iron
4 cases Cutlery
1 case Hatchets
1 case Rasps
1 case Pistol Cartridges
1 case Rifle wipers and girths
10 cases Gun Caps
1 cask Shoemaker's Tools.

OILS, &c.

132 tins Kerosene Oil, 5 gals. each
2 casks Whale Oil
1 cask Coal Tar.

DRUGS.

10 cases Super Mass Liquorice
2 cases Liquorice Root
101 barrels English Copperas
54 kegs Bi Carb Soda
80 drums Balsam Copaiba
29 barrels Alum
10 cases Blue Mass
7 casks Epsom Salts
11 barrels Epsom Salts
43 kegs of Epsom Salts
12 casks Alcohol
11 barrels Borax
3 barrels Soda Crystals
3 cases Pure Castile soap, 336
3 cases Magnesia
2 casks Gum Camphor
2 casks Extract Logwood
2 casks Potash
1 case Gum Shellac
2 kegs Saltpetre
4 cases Tart Acid
2 cases Baking Powder
1 case Morphia Acet. and Med.
1 case Phosphorus.

LIQUORS, &c.

9 half Pipe Pure Martel Brandy
3 half Pipes Old Rum
45 casks Rum
28 casks Pale Ale, 4 dozen each
43 cases do 4 do
90 cases Old Tom Cordial Gin
50 cases D John's fine Gin
146 cases fine Holland Gin
162 cases superior Cognac Brandy
20 cases Scotch Whiskey
40 demijohns pure Holland Gin.

Wilmington, N. C., April 25th. [26-77-4MP

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I WILL attend, with the Assessors, at my office from this date until the 20th instant, to receive the additional tax for 1863, imposed by the fourth section of an act of the Congress of the Confederate States, entitled "an act to lay additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government;" approved 17th February, 1864.

Persons desiring to pay their tax will pay the per cent. bonds or certificates, will, before offering them in payment, make the following endorsement before a magistrate or other person authorized, viz: I assign the within to the Confederate States of America, this — day of —— 1864.

Executed before me J. P.

Let the assignment be made on the back or as near the top of the certificate as practicable.

I will also receive the taxes due on property, sales, and all other taxes due and unpaid. This is positively the last call I will make on those in arrears; and if not paid within the above time they may expect to receive the full benefit of the penalties attached in such cases.

RUFUS W. PAGE, Collector 1st District N. C.

May 5, 1864. ma 5, 86-d10t

JOB WORK

Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

A TTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION OF SIX PER CENT. (LONG DATE) NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

On THURSDAY, May 12, at 12 M, the Treasurer will sell at public auction in the city of Richmond, at the auction rooms of Kent, Paine & Co., FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of six per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States, issued under the act of February 17, 1864.

These bonds offer the largest inducements to purchasers. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and are SECURED by a pledge of import and future export duties. Both principal and interest are FREE FROM TAXATION, and the COUPONS are made by the law equal to COIN, for the payment of duties on imports, which are allowed to be paid duty in coin, sterling exchange, or the coupons of these bonds.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers. Ten per cent. on the amount of purchase must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the terms are not complied with, and the balance be paid at the Treasury within ten days. The payments must be made in the Treasury notes of the new issue, or of the old issues of the denominations below one hundred dollars, rated at two-thirds of the amount promised on the face.

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

Subjoined is a copy of the sections of the act authorizing the new issue;

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on any cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act, may either be registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; and the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

ap. 23-75-dts.

OFFICE OF BOARD ON SLAVE-CLAIMS, Richmond, Va., April 13, 1864.

PARTIES interested are hereby notified, that the Board of Officers appointed "to examine into and report on the justice and the amount of claims" for "loss of slaves, which have been impressed by Confederate authorities, or under State laws, for the use of the Confederate government, and, while engaged in laboring on the public defences, have escaped to the enemy, or died, or contracted diseases which have have, after their discharge resulted fatally," is organized at Richmond, and has commenced its regular sessions.

Evidence of owner ship, of the fact of impressment, of the age, soundness and value of the slave at the time of impressment; and of the loss of the slave, whether by escape or death, with the circumstances attending the same, must accompany the claims.

All the facts must be set forth in, and verified by affidavit of competent witnesses.

Claims thus authenticated and avouched, may be addressed to Col. J. D. WADDELL, President Slave-Claims Board, Box 1,455, Richmond, Va.

☞ The Board is in session daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the fourth floor of Euker's building, on Main street, second door below 9th, on north side. ap 26-77-dtaw4w

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank will be held on the second Thursday in June next, (being the 9th) at their banking house in the city of Raleigh.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Raleigh, May 3-83tawtd.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Richmond, respectfully, but earnestly, submit to the benevolent and the patriotic throughout the Confederate States, an appeal in behalf of the Soldiers' Families in this city. Since the commencement of the war, Richmond has been a refuge for those who have been driven from their homes by our ruthless enemies. Thousands of helpless women and children, not from the devastated counties of Virginia alone, but from nearly every State of the Confederacy, have sought an asylum in our midst. Our citizens have been appealed to in numberless instances to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, to furnish shoes and clothing for soldiers in the field and hospital, and to afford food and shelter for their suffering families, and nobly have they, in the great majority of instances, responded to every appeal.

The supplies of provisions in this city at this time are so reduced, and the difficulties of obtaining others by ordinary means so numerous and great, that the funds contributed for the relief of the poor can accomplish but little in purchasing the necessaries of life.

In a written report from the Clothing Bureau, it appears that there are more than three thousand females in this city who are seeking employment from the Government in vain, and that those who obtain work are not fully employed. The wages received for their work will not enable these poor women to procure a sufficiency of the plainest food for themselves and children. Without assistance, then, from the city and country generally, many instances of actual starvation must have occurred. Our City Council has made most liberal appropriations for the purchase of supplies, both for gratuitous distribution and for sale at cost; but the agents employed for the purpose have not been able to procure the quantity of provisions required.

Under these circumstances, we feel that it is our duty to appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout the Confederate States, to forward, without delay, contributions of money and supplies to the army Committee of this association. Since the commencement of the war this Committee has labored zealously and faithfully for the temporal and spiritual welfare of our soldiers and their families, and the success of our glorious cause. Let these soldiers not be discouraged now, upon the eve of our severest, and, as we trust, our last and most glorious campaign, for want of the generous sympathy and support of their friends at home.

Shipments made to Roger Martin, Superintendent, or Wm. P. Munford, Chairman of the Army Committee, will be promptly attended to. And in accordance with a special agreement made with the Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, all express charges will be paid by them at Richmond.

Contributions of money should also be sent to these gentlemen.

WM. WILLIS, Jr., President.

J. D. K. STARKE, Secretary.

may 4 86-d3t

CONTROLLING Q'MR'S. OFFICE, Raleigh, May 4, 1864.

On and after the 9th inst., the office of the Controlling Quartermaster of the Tax in Kind, will be in Wilmington, N. C.

R. E. McRAE, Major and Com'g Q. M. for N. C.

ma 7-3t.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

Mrs. M. W. Miller, BOARD

By the Month $120
Daily board do $150
Transient, per day $ 12

jan 16-dly

BRADTON EXAMINING BOARD, 7th Congressional District, Lexington, April 23, 1864.

The Undersigned one of the Members of the Examining Board for the 7th Congressional District, N. C., hereby appoints the following times and places, for the Examination of Conscripts of this district:

65th N. C. M., Davidson county, Lexington, May 16, 17, 18 and 19.
66th N. C. M., Davidson county, Lexington, May 20, 21, 23 and 24.
83rd N. C. M., Stanly county, Albemarle, May 26, 27, 28 and 30.
80th N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro', June 1, 2, 3 and 4.
81st N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro', June 6, 7, 8 and 9.
82nd N. C. M., Montgomery county, Troy, June 11, 13, 14 and 15.
51st N. C. M., Moore county, Carthage, June 17, 18, 20 and 21.
49th N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro', June 23, 24, 25 and 27.
50th N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro', June 28, 29, 30 and July 1st.
63rd N. C. M., Randolph county, Ashboro', July 4, 5, 6 and 7.
64th N. C. M., Randolph county, Ashboro' July 8, 9, 11 and 12.

A. H. SCOTT, Surg. P. A. C. S. Chairman Ex. Board 7th Cong. District,

Chief Enrolling Office, 7th District, Lexington, N. C., April 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.

I. In pursuance of General Orders No. 13, Conscript Office, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to have all white males between the ages of 17 and 50, at the times and places above mentioned, for Medical Examination.

II. County Enrolling Officers will superintend the enrollment in their respective Counties, and all persons claiming exemption from any cause other than disability, will present their claims to the County Enrolling Officers, without awaiting the arrival of the Medical Board. Enrolling Officers will investigate such claims in accordance with directions heretofore issued, and forward as early as possible.

III. County Enrolling Officers will enroll and have present at the appointed times all male free negroes and other free persons of color between the ages of 18 and 50, for Medical Examination, and any of this class having claims for exemption, their claims will be investigated as in other cases.

IV. The attention of County Enrolling Officers is especially invited to the necessity of having all detailed hands present at these examinations.

V. Enrolling Officers, will order a fourth of the Conscripts of a Militia regiment to report on each of the appointed days, and the afternoon of the last day appointed, for the examination of a regiment will be devoted to the examination of the negroes.

VI. All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the appointed times and places, and any failing to appear, will be sent into regular service, unless their excuse be approved by higher authority.

D. C. PEARSON, ap 28-79-d12t Capt. and E. O. 7th Dist.

☞ Fayetteville Observer copy three times.

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., Richmond, March 24th, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E McCARTHY, Auditor. mh 29 54-tawlJ Southern Telegraph Co.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, April 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE City of Raleigh, a manufactory for ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply those useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General North Carolina.

ap 29-80 d1m

All papers in the State requested to copy for one month.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron. HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Raleigh, april 14, '64-dtf.

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber. G. A. LACK.

ap 12—85-d24t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., Raleigh N. C., April 28, 1864.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

To supply the Hospitals at this Post with fuel for the ensuing winter. I will contract for 4,000 cords good merchantable wood, to be delivered within convenient distance, on the line of either Railroad.

I prefer, however, to purchase standing, convenient to this Post or the line or either Railroad, the Government to cut and haul.

W. E. PEIRCE, ap 30-81-d12t Capt. and Post Q. M.

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM HIGH SHOALS IRON Works, negroes AMMON, JAKE WHITEHURST and BOB CLARKE, hired of Messrs. Kennedy and Ellison of Beaufort Co. Each of the negroes of dark complexion, of medium size, and appear to be from thirty to thirty-five years old. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the arrest and confinement of either of them in jail so that we can get them.

Address, HIGH SHOALS IRON CO. may 2-82 d26t Iron P. O., N. C.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE, (of Wilson,) as a candidate to represent Edgecombe and Wilson counties, in the House of Commons, of the next General Assembly.

may 2-82-d16*

Forty Additional Recruits Are Wanted for Company B, Tenth North Carolina Battalion of Heavy Artillery, stationed at Fort Caswell, N. C.

Persons of the Reserve have now an opportunity offered of entering the service in their own State, at a desirable point.

Clothing, &c. The Department will furnish transportation upon proper application.

May 2nd, 1864. may 4-84-6t.

BLANKS Executed with neatness and speed at THIS OFFICE.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

MONDAY, May 9, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG. ☜

The $5 Notes.

No one will take from us the Five Dollar Notes *at par*, and we must therefore decline receiving them except at the same discount the larger Notes of the old issue are subject to. We dislike very much to be compelled to this announcement; but the outside pressure compells us to do so.

From Gen Lee's Army.

The great battle between Gens Lee and Grant has been waged and perhaps decided by the time this paper will reach the most of our subscribers. We have given in this issue, all the information that has been received—of which we shall speak below. It seems that the enemy crossed the Rapidan river at Ely's and Germanna fords—the former twenty-five miles below Orange Court House and fifteen miles above Fredericksburg. The latter ford is about equi-distant from both Orange Court House and Fredericksburg, being about twenty miles from each. From what can be gleaned from the information received, the enemy endeavored to make Fredericksburg a base of operations in success or defeat; but with what success we are not informed.

Grant's force is generally put at about 100,000 infantry. It consists of the First, Second, Third, Fifth, and Sixth corps, which have been consolidated into three corps, the old Ninth army corps, formerly Burnside's, the Eleventh and Twelfth army corps, which have been merged into the Twentieth army corps, and placed under Hooker, also six thousand negroes—these latter forming Burnside's *corps d'armee*.

Our noble old Chieftain, Gen. Lee, as will be seen by our Telegraphic columns, reports the result of the second day's battle to be a general repulse of the enemy, driving him into his fortifications, after sustaining a heavy loss in killed and wounded, many of which fell into our hands, besides losing a great many taken prisoners. Our loss was not so heavy as was feared in killed, but many were wounded. Among the killed, the country will regret to learn that Gen. Jenkins is of the number—an officer who has been one of the master spirits of this war in the sphere where he has operated. The great Lt.-Gen. Longstreet, we lament to learn, was seriously wounded in the shoulder. The nation will unite in the hope that it is not a dangerous wound, or one that will long separate him from his noble troops.

On Saturday afternoon, a few hours after receiving the dispatches above referred to, the Operator at Stony Creek station (twenty miles this side of Petersburg,) notified the Operator at Goldsboro', that the enemy's cavalry had appeared in sight, and that he would be compelled to leave with his implements; which he did, and thus cut off all communication by telegraph with this place and Petersburg and Richmond. He is said to have reached Weldon that night, and reports that the railroad bridge over Stony Creek had been burned by the Yankees.

Our telegraphic communication being thus cut off from Richmond *via* Petersburg, it was expected that we would receive our despatches by way of Greensboro', N. C., and Danville, Va. But unfortunately, the wires on Saturday evening were down between those two places. On yesterday morning, however, they were in working order, but entirely occupied with Government dispatches; when at noon it was announced that the wires were down again. It seems that a fatality exists against our hearing anything further from the great battles going on North, about which such intense anxiety and solicitude now pervades the country. We still hope the obstructions may be removed before we go to press.

The gentleman referred to in another place in this paper, from whom we borrowed the Petersburg *Express*, informs us that he learned in passing from Petersburg to Weldon, on Saturday, that the enemy were moving in a direction towards Hicks Ford, but General Pickett had provided a force to meet them at that point. Our informant said that he met large bodies of troops—some four thousand—between Petersburg and Weldon, and that large bodies of troops were concentrating, believed to be in sufficient numbers to whip the enemy and drive him from the points he had taken possession of.

The enemy is said to have occupied the village of Chester, midway between Petersburg and Richmond, burnt the Hotel and torn up the railroad.

A number of flying reports are on the streets as to persons of this and other portions of the State being killed in the battles on the Rapidan, which may or may not be so. The following it is said are certainly among the killed: Wm. H. Haywood, jr., of Raleigh; Walker Anderson, of Hillsboro', and Capt. Fleming, of Salisbury. Col. Wm. Saunders, of Salisbury, is among the wounded.

P. S.—The telegraph line between Greensboro' and Danville was at work last night, but was so thoroughly occupied by the Government that no other despatches were allowed to pass. The people must be patient, if they can.

The Trans-Mississippi News.

The telegram published in yesterday's paper, announces the confirmation of the previous intelligence that Gen. Price had given Steele a sound thrashing and captured the whole of his wagon train. *Our* last information located Steele on the Little Missouri, a tributary to the Ouachita; while the Yankees say that Price supposed Steele was going to Shreveport by way of Washington, Ark., and therefore moved his command from Camden to Washington after the fight at Prairie de Anna. That Steele pursued him, and then suddenly turned and pushed for Camden. Price discovered his mistake and took after him, but Steele being the best runner beat the race and reached Camden first, where he is strongly fortified and able to whip Kirby Smith, Price, and all the rest of mankind. They will tell a different story when we have their late news from Steele.

Camden is in Ouachita county, Ark., ten or twelve miles below the junction of the Little Missouri and Ouachita rivers, and a hundred miles South-west of Little Rock.—If Steele has been seriously crippled at this point, we would not give much for his chance of getting back to Little Rock. The country is rugged and mountainous, and he has to fight his way through it harrassed by three or four commands, operating separately yet in combination against him.

Banks, with 30,000 men, it will be seen by the Northern news in to-day's *Confederate*, is acknowledged by the Yankees to have been "totally defeated and routed by 12,000 men under Dick Taylor;" that they "ran, actually ran—it was a complete rout, the rebels capturing 1500 prisoners, 18 guns, 160 wagons, and a large supply of provisions," and so forth, besides driving their army back fifteen miles to Pleasant Hill.

At Pleasant Hill, the Yankee accounts say the Rebels attacked them again, and were defeated, but they give no particulars, which they would have done had it been true; from whence they retreated to Grand Ecore, and the Rebels are just outside the town. But *we* have later advices, which state that Taylor followed Banks up from Mansfield and caught him at Grand Ecore on the 15th, defeated him and captured 1,500 to 2,000 prisoners, and camp equipage in proportion, and that Banks was at Fort De Russey, with the remains of his army, with his headquarters at Natchitoches, which is but a few miles from Grand Ecore. It occupies a now forsaken channel of Red river, while Grand Ecore constitutes the Depot upon the new channel. The places are but five or six miles apart. These last advices, published in our Telegraphic column a few days since, and the extract from the Yankee Army and Navy Journal, to be found in this paper, which says "the losses of Gen. Banks alone *at Grand Ecore*, are now known to have been over five thousand," must mean a *second* defeat of Banks, for he was first defeated at Mansfield, and thereupon incontinently left the place, crossing Red river to the North side, and taking a nearly due East course to Natchez—distant about a hundred and ten miles. If Banks has finally got off, he has left by the little end of the horn, and the remnant of his shattered, worn and starving command shorn of artillery and transportation, will crawl into Natchez a striking illustration of the failure of the "Grand Red River Expedition" and the folly of attempting to subjugate Western Louisiana.

From Newbern.

The Goldsboro *State Journal* of Saturday morning last, says:

We have nothing but vague rumors and little of that. A letter from Plymouth negatives the rumor which we noticed yesterday placing the ram *Albermale* in the Neuse river below Newbern. On last Monday the ram was still in the waters adjacent to Plymouth and was somewhat profitably employed. We still hold to the opinion all along expressed by us that an attack on Newbern, at this time, is exceedingly doubtful.

Our Kinston correspondent writes us, under date of May 6th, that a courier in from the front that morning, represents the troops in Gen. Hoke's army in most excellent health and spirits, and that our forces have crossed the Trent at Pollocksville, twelve miles above Newbern, and are moving on the enemy's outpost to our right, on Price's creek. Our cavalry skirmished with the enemy's pickets at Deep-Gully on the 5th, and drove them in, and captured two prisoners.—Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Newbern at 12 o'clock on the night of the 5th.

We learn that Gen. Hoke has captured one of the enemy's forts at Newbern, and taken sixty prisoners.

Commodore Porter Killed.

The following appears in the items of City News in the Cincinnati *Times*; Commodore Wm. D. Porter had command of the recent expedition up Red river, and although no mention is made of the fact in the copy of the *Times* before us, the inference is that he was killed in that marauding journey:

The city authorities have taken action in regard to the decease of Commodore Wm. D. Porter, as we suggested yesterday they should, and there will be appropriate funeral honors. The remains will lie in state at the Governor's Room to-day, and until to-morrow afternoon, when the funeral will take place.

On the 4th inst., says the Atlanta Intelligencer, 22 men belonging to Johnston's army, were shot for desertion—sixteen of them were privates in the 58th N. C. Regiment. They were exaggarted cases of desertion.

A gentleman immediately from a point to know, informs us that Gen. Morgan, with his troops, started a few days since in pursuit of Averill, who is said to be on a raid upon the Salt works in Washington county, Va.

SPECIE DECLINED.—In Mobile, silver has tumbled considerably. On Mondy it commanded only thirteen for one.

The Enemy between Richmond and Petersburg---A Fight at Port Walthall---The Enemy Repulsed.

No mail North of Weldon reached this city on yesterday morning; consequently we are without the Richmond papers of Saturday. The cars came over the roads from Richmond to Weldon, and we cannot understand why the mails were left behind. Through the politeness of a gentleman who came through, we were loaned a copy of the Petersburg *Express* of Saturday, which contains full accounts of the operations in that vicinity, which are highly interesting, from which we extract the following particulars, during the brief time the paper was in our possession.

The *Express* says—Yesterday (Friday) was another day of rumors—wild, extravagant and numerous—but not of excitement, for the people had recovered from the shock which came so suddenly upon them Thursday. They had seen the preparations which our efficient and gallant General, commanding this department, had made, and felt conscious that under his sleepless vigilance and skillful management, Petersburg would never fall into the hands of the foe.

There were evident signs at an early hour that the enemy was largely reinforcing at Bermuda Hundreds, as transport after transport could be seen ascending the river from the heights of the vicinity of City Point. A gentleman connected with our Home Guard Cavalry, arrived about 11 o'clock, and informed us that the transports commenced arriving at early dawn, and up to 9 o'clock, one hundred and twenty-one, including the arrivals of Thursday afternoon, had been counted. At first thought, this number appears to be one of great magnitude, and capable of transporting an army of forty thousand men. But when it is recollected that all of the vessels do not carry troops, but that many of them are necessarily filled with horses, artillery, ammunition, pontoon boats, quartermaster and commissary stores, it may be safely concluded, that the enemy's forces now at Bermuda Hundreds, do not exceed, if they number as many as 20,000. All accounts from the river, represent the scene at the junction of the James and Appomattox rivers, as one of rare and unusual interest. So large a flotilla of steamers, barges, sailing vessels, and gunboats, was never before witnessed in that section. As one who saw it expressed himself to us, the wide expanse of waters there is literally covered with floating craft.

The principal rumor yesterday, and the one which seemed to excite most interest in our community, was, that the enemy had greatly increased his force at City Point during Thursday night, and was marching towards Petersburg by the county road, slowly but steadily. This was soon ascertained to be incorrect. A gentleman who left his farm three miles this side of City Point at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, informs us that the enemy had made no advance of any consequence up to that hour, and that his pickets and videttes then extended only two miles from the Point. Our informant is a gentleman of most excellent judgment, and no little experience, and his opinion is, after closely observing the movements of the enemy; that they have no intention of advancing upon Petersburg from the Point. It is evident that they have only occupied that locality to prevent us from placing a battery there, and also to veil their movements at Bermuda Hundreds. The main operations are on the Chesterfield side of the river.

The various reports about the destruction of buildings at Broadway, the burning of all the houses at Port Walthall, and the destruction of Mrs. Mary Dunn's mill, near by, are believed to be without foundation. Heavy colums of smoke were seen in the direction of the foregoing localities yesterday, but we ascertained last night from scouts who had been in the immediate neighborhood, that the woods were on fire, and are supposed to have been fired by the enemy, but whether designedly or by accident, is not known.

Another rumor which gained much credence during the day yesterday, was that Fort Clifton, on the Appomattox, six miles below Petersburg, had been captured by the enemy's gunboats, and that the Yankees had landed, and were building additional fortifications. An enquiry at Headquarters last night assured us that there was not the slightest foundation in truth for this report. Fort Clifton is still held by Confederate forces, and likely to be so held until the war is over.

As to the cutting of the telegraph wires between here and Richmond, the destruction of Swift Creek Bridge and the tearing up of the track, all of which was reported an hundred times during the day, at the various street corners, we can state positively, that it is all rumor and nothing else. At one o'clock last night the wires were working admirably, Swift Creek Bridge was intact, and the railroad uninterrupted.

SHARP FIGHT AT PORT WALTHALL JUNCTION.

A sharp fight occurred at Port Walthall Junction, yesterday afternoon, commencing at 5 and concluding at 6 o'clock, which resulted in a decided repulse of the enemy. Port Walthall Junction is on the railroad, five miles from Petersburg, and two from Swift Creek Bridge. At 5 o'clock, two Brigades of the enemy, which moved out from Bermuda Hundreds, some time during Thursday night, and were slowly and cautiously advancing during the day yesterday, attempted to cross the field of Mrs. Howlett's farm, immediately at the Junction, but were met with a deadly fire from six hundred of the 21st and 25th South Carolina Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Graham. Three times the enemy essayed to reach the railroad, coming with a yell, but our men unawed by such music, and unintimidated by such apparent ferocity, met them with a steady fire, causing them to recoil and stagger, from the bloody reception. They finally retreated in some confusion and retired about a mile and a half distant, in the direction of Port Walthall landing. The disparity of numbers was too great for us to pursue, but a gentleman present informs us, that he never witnessed more gallant conduct on the part of any troops then was displayed by the intrepid South Carolinians.

The enemy had artillery, but used it with poor effect. Our casualties were 25—two killed and twenty three wounded. We had no artillery.

The object of the enemy in this movement was evidently to tear up the railroad and burn the bridge over Swift Creek. They will probably be heavily reinforced, and renew the attempt to-day, but we shall be better prepared for them, and they will not fare so well as they did yesterday. They lost heavily yesterday, but carried off their killed and wounded.

We regret that we are unable to publish the names of our killed and wounded to-day. An Ambulance Committee, under the superintendence of our townsman, Mr. Reuben Ragland, went out last night, and will bring them in, in the morning.

REPULSE OF THE ENEMY ON THE BLACKWATER.

A body of Yankee Cavalry, under the command of the notorious Col. Speare, attempted to cross the Blackwater river yesterday, at Broadwater Bridge, near Ivor. They were handsomely repulsed by a portion of General Clingman's brave North Carolina troops, and retired out of sight. Our scouts from that section, report this body of cavalry as being quite formidable in numbers—some estimating it as high as 3,000. At last accounts they were heading around towards the source of the Blackwater in Prince George, and may endeavor to effect a junction with the enemy now at City Point. We fear that the Sussex and Prince George people will suffer greatly from the depredations of these Vandals.

AN AUSPICIOUS BEGINNING.

We have great cause to be thankful for the auspicious beginning which has marked the military operations of the enemy in this section, where our city is so seriously menaced. At the only two points yesterday, where our forces came in collision, we repulsed the insolent foe, and did it most satisfactorily. They came in overwhelming numbers, and expected by encompassing us that we would fall an easy prey into their hands. They thought that we were too weak to guard more than any one point, but in this, thanks to our vigilant commander, they have been disappointed. Wherever they have attempted to approach the city, there they have found the bayonets of the Confederates bristling and ready to receive them. But if we were successful yesterday, shall we not be more so to-day?

Heavy reinforcements, and they among the best and bravest in the Confederate States, were arriving hourly yesterday and all through last night. Their sturdy shouts, as they passed through our streets, was indeed *music*, such as our people delighted to hear. General Pickett, a son of Old Virginia, who will lead them in battle, has attested his skill and bravery on every hard-fought field, from the First Manassas to Gettysburg, and under the prestige of such a commander, we cannot think of anything but victory.

Congress and the two Leach's.

The Richmond *Examiner* says that the present Congress seems to have a dispositon to interfere as little as possible with the legislation of the last Congress; and that it can afford to wait for General Lee's bulletins from the Rapidan before the members do much of anything. In the interim, the *Examiner* says it does not see what better Congress can do, than to give full scope to Mr. Leach, or the two Mr. Leach's (if there be two) in their "negotiations for peace." It is true that there seems something of the terrible and grotesque mingled in the contrast between our gallant troops, standing this moment "on the rough edge of battle ere it joins"—Georgians, Virginians, North Carolinians, vieing with one another in ardour and energy, bracing every nerve and faculty to meet the grand supreme issue of victory or death—between *them*, and the Peace-man of North Carolina, negotiating with himself terms of impossible Peace. There can be only one Leach in the world: it is all in vain that he specifically states, according to the newspaper report, that he is not the other Leach, and that he has no connection over the way. There is a natural distrust of this disavowal, when we find the one James Leach saying precisely the very same things that the other James Leach has said. James M. Leach states solemnly that it was not he, but the other James who said the "war has lasted long enough"; but yet he himself also "was ready to believe that the war had lasted long enough." The one Leach is for peace "on the basis of independence;" the other is for peace on the basis of independence "if possible." They are both for peace at all hazards and to the last extremity: and we are in favour of allowing them (if there be two), or him (if only one), a full week of the session to negotiate with one another—if two—or with himself, if one, (seeing that nobody else will negotiate with him or them), the terms of peace which are to settle our unhappy differences. If there be any other way in which the session of Congress can more harmlessly pass over, until Fate shall have uttered her decree on the Rapid Ann, we should be glad to hear of it. By that time mankind will have forgotten whether there are two James Leaches or one James Leach.

Casulties in the Eighth N. C. Troops.

Lieut.-Col. J. R. Murchison has furnished us with a list of the killed and wounded in the Eighth N. C Regiment, in the battles of Plymouth. The Adjutant of the Brigade had previously supplied us with a list, which we published some days since. It is therefore unnecessary to insert the list from Lieut.-Col. Murchison. We find, however, the names of several not included in the former list, which we subjoin:

In Co. A, private Wm. Gregory was killed. Co. B, corporal J. A. Baker, killed. Co. D, private W. R. Debnam, received a flesh wound in thigh. Co. G, lieut. D. P. Langley, killed; corpl R. H. More, flesh wound in thigh; J. A. Moore, in foot; Jacob Moore, flesh wound in side; J. W. Patrick, knee; A. T. Leetle, in leg; J. H. Smith, slight, in knee. Co. H, G. H. Clyne, slight wound; J. H. Moore, in side and neck. Co. I, corporal J. A. Brown, severely in knee; Julius Hatcher, slightly in leg; Jonah Younger, thumb off; J Murph, killed; J. Burns, flesh wound in arm; R. Gallimore, slightly wounded.

Total killed in Regiment—22. Mortally wounded 12. Wounded 88. Total casualties 122.

THE BIGGEST LIE.—SEVERAL OF THAT SORT.—A yankee letter from Fort Monroe says:—

"The gunboat Whitehead went on a reconnoissance on Wednesday [before Plymouth was surrendered] a short distance above Plymouth, and the officers and crew observed about 300 rebel troops engaged in burying the dead. From a steeple on the town church, overlooking a large tract of land, it was found that the field of Asa Johnson (about sixty acres) was completely filled with the dead and dying rebels. The entire rebel force could not have been short of from fifteen to twenty thousand men, of whom one-third are unfit for future service.

LEANING TO VIRTUE'S SIDE.—The late Sir Robert Peel, speaking in the House of Commons of the Lord Chancellor (Eldon) said that—to apply to that noble Lord the words of the poet—"even his failings leaned to virtue's side." A gentleman present remarked that, in that case, his Lordship's failings resembled the Leaning Tower of Pasia, which, notwithstanding its long inclination, had never yet gone over.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

More Glorious News from Gen. Lee.

RICHMOND, May 7.

The following was received this morning.

Headquarters Army Northern Va., May 6th. Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR: Early this morning, as the Divisions of Gen. Hill engaged yesterday were being relieved, the enemy advanced and created some confusion. The ground lost was recovered as soon as fresh troops got into position and the enemy driven back to his original line. Afterwards we turned the left of his fresh line, and drove it from the field, leaving a large number of dead and wounded in our hands—among them Gen. Wadsworth. A subsequent attack forced the enemy into his entrenched lines on Brock road, extending from Wilderness Tavern on the right, to Twiggs' Mill.

Every advance on his part, thanks to a merciful God, has been repulsed. Our loss in killed not large, but we have many wounded, most of them slightly, artillery being little used on either side. I grieve to announce Lt. Gen. Longstreet severely wounded, Gen. Jenkins killed, Gen. Pegram badly wounded. Yesterday Gen. Stafford was wounded, it is hoped he will recover.

(SIGNED) R. E. LEE.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ORANGE C. H., May 6.

The attack by the enemy this morning was very violent, but was repulsed in every instance. We drove them on our left, but he was stubborn on the right, but Longstreet finally forced them to give way.

Longstreet received a severe wound in the shoulder, and Gen. Paul Jenkins was mortally wounded. The fighting was principally with musketry—the ground unsuitable for artillery. Col. Brown of Virginia artillery, was killed.

The battle was fought near Wilderness. The enemy has been pushed back near Chancellorsville. Everything looks well—fuller accounts to-morrow. The Yankee Gen. Wadsworth is among the killed. Seventeen hundred prisoners received here.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

DALTON, May 7.

The enemy advanced in front of Tunnel Hill this morning and shelled our cavalry on the ridge this side of that place for two hours, then fell back. They are reported as moving around to our left. Our troops are on the qui vive.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, May 7.

Special to the Register, dated Summit, 2d, says the Louisiana forces pursued the enemy down the Red river recapturing Fort Derussey and Cheriville, on April 25th. The enemy made a stand at Markham, where they were attacked and repulsed with heavy loss, estimated at 10,000. Transports going up the Red river with reinforcements, were whipped back at Fort Derussey. The Yankee wounded were sent to Vicksburg. Gen. Walker's division crossed North Red river pursuing the retreating enemy. The Yankees burned four gunboats above the falls.

Latest from Gen. Lee's Army. The enemy Flying.

The Petersburg *Express* of Saturday has the following under the above head:

An unofficial telegram passed through this city this morning at half past one o'clock, stating that Longstreet's thirty thousand veterans were hurled against Grant yesterday (Friday) with the fury of a thunderbolt. At last accounts the enemy were in full retreat, and our forces hotly pursuing.

The slaughter of the enemy is represented as being terrific—far surpassing in bloodshed any battle which has ever occurred on the continent.

Many prisoners have been taken (said to be several thousand) and all the Lynchburg militia force has been ordered out to guard them.

The special correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, under date of May 3d, writing from Gen. Johnston's army, says that in a skirmish the day before, a Yankee General was seen to fall from his horse severely wounded, and from the stir around his body, he was supposed to be an office of some consequence. Some of our pickets believe it to have been Gen. Kilpatrick. He was dangerously, if not mortally wounded.

"Union" Convention in Tennessee.

Through a private source we have some information of the "Union" Convention that lately met at Knoxville, for the purpose of forming a separate State out of that portion of Tennessee. The leading spirit of the Convention was "Hon." T. A. R. Nelson, once representative from Tennessee in the United States Congress, and who, it will be recollected, was arrested and brought on to Richmond, where he was some time confined, in the early part of the war, on charges of disloyalty and treason. He procured his release by certain promises and pledges on his honor to the Government, which he seems to have entirely disregarded, being now heart and soul with the Yankees in all their treasonable schemes in Tennessee. In his speech, this "Colonel" Nelson, as he is now dubbed by the Yankees, alluded to these pledges which he had made to the Confederate Government, but attempted to excuse the violation of them by arguing that the rebels had "stolen his property and threatened his life." With this flimsy excuse for his breach of honor, he alluded to the active political services he had since rendered the Yankees in Tennessee, and avowed himself in favor of electing a Legislature, a Governor and members to the Washington Congress, and applying for admission into the Union. In concluding his remarks he declared, plainly and unequivocally, that he was for Mr. Lincoln against the Confederacy.

After this speech, a member of the convention introduced a resolution providing that a committee be appointed to examine and ascertain whether there were not disloyal men sitting as members of the convention. Another member moved that this resolution be laid on the table. Here arose a perfect storm of excitement. Several members declared that perjury and treason was there, and that there were men participating in the deliberations of the body who had "served Jeff. Davis two years ago in the rebel army." This gave rise to a terrible quarrel between the radicals and conservatives, in which the great "Union" convention collapsed like the last flickering of a tallow dip.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Additional from the North.

PRISON LIFE ON BELLE ISLE—STORY OF A RELEASED YANKEE PRISONER.

The Baltimore *American* of the 26th has an elaborate account of "prison life on Belle Isle," as given by one of the released Yankee prisoners. It is in exact keeping with the other accounts that have appeared in the Yankee papers of the "barbarities," "atrocities," "massacres" of the rebels, which are gotten up by the abolition papers to fire the Northern heart and arouse the passions of its armies. This account speaks of our men as "barbarous, inhuman wretches," "villains," "cutthroats," and calls the prison "a perfect hell on earth." To give some idea of the stories he gets up for Northern consumption, hear what he says of the mortallity of the prisoners:

"The average number of deaths of our prisoners was about *one thousand per month*; three-fourths died of starvation; one-half of the remaining fourth of cold; and the remainder of wounds and natural diseases."

This Yankee correspondent then depicts the "terrible sufferings" of the prisoners; says they are "half starved;" says they were given no beds, but made "to lie down on the sand, in spoon fashion style, as high as twenty in a bunch." "Hardly ever a morning passed," continues this veracious correspondent, "that our boys would not find as high as five and six of the rows of twenties dead and cold, frozen to death." The fare of prisoners he describes as follows?

The rations that we got at prison were rally not fit for a domestic dog to eat. We got meat which was entirely rotten or decayed. The most of it was never butchered by men. What was butchered was scalded to death when it was cooked; for whenver we got raw meat, which we sometimes did, one-third of it was alive, and eating at the other two-thirds. Believe me or not, but I could swear by my most sacred oath that many a time our rations were one-half worms, except our bread, and that was baked or dried (you may take which you will) out of a meal which was made of corn cob, bran and all mixed up together. We got of this *brick*, as we called it, twice a day, and about five cubic inches at a time, a little rice or black bean soup, and canal or river water. I did not think so much of eating dogs, but some of the boys would go to the dead house and kill rats which had been eating at some of the dead men all night; they would kill the rats, skin, wash, fry and eat them.

But this correspondent ruins his whole story. After drawing these terrible pictures of starvation, suffering, death, &c., he admits, in the following paragraph, describing the feeling of the Yankee prisoners at the time of Kilpatrick's raid, that there was a good deal of life and spirit yet left in the Yankees:

At the time that the rebels were expecting General Kilpatrick to take the infernal hole of rebellion, every fire bell and church bell in the city was tolling; negroes, young and old, were running for safety, all the dogs barking, and the rebel city battalion double-quicking through the streets. I never saw such a bustle in all my life. The rebel guards told us not to dare to put our heads out of the doors or windows, or they would shoot our "—— brains out." They said that "the Yankees are coming to take Richmond." The rebel guards were trembling, and we in the prison were rejoicing. We were singing Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia, and other national airs.

Men who can sing "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," and other national airs, can hardly be "starved," "dying," "rotting," and "subsisting on dog meat."

Extract of a letter from Jackson county, N. C:

The people in Jackson are all right on the Governor's election. Holden men are few and far between, here; though they read his paper, they don't think he will do for Governor; and when the time is out for which they have subscribed, I guess they will not renew, judging from what I hear them say.

There are but few deserters in Jackson, and part of them are from South Carolina and other States. Our country has been much slandered because of the mountains being a hiding place for deserters from all the States. Our county before the war, voted something over seven hundred; it has sent into service over nine hundred men—nine companies—and yet she is slandered with the ephithet of disloyalty. Her troops have fully demonstrated their valor and patriotism from Gettysburg to Vicksburg—at Seven Pines, before Richmond, Shepherdstown, 2d Manassas, Gaines' Mills, Murfreesboro, Jackson, Chickamauga,—many places too tedious to mention; and would they be so wanton, so recreant, as to vote for Holden? Fear not for Jackson county.

Please copy the resolutions passed by our citizens on the 16th, to be published in the Ashville *News*. No enemy in this county now.

[We will take pleasure in copying the proceedings of the meeting referred to, when we see them. As to the disloyalty of Jackson county, we are satisfied the charge is untrue, as her patriotic voters will show when they roll up their votes for Vance in August next.—ED. CONFEDERATE.

CAMP 3RD TENN REGT. CAVALRY, NEAR LENIOR, N. C., April 27, 1864.

Editors Confederate: Having been thrown for a short time upon the hospitalities of the citizens of Lenoir and vicinity, and being ordered to the front again, we could not separate ourselves from this generous and noble-hearted section, without expressing the sincere feelings of respect and gratitude that we entertain for the warm-hearted people of this vicinity. It has been our fortune or misfortune, as the case may be, to have been thrown, since the beginning of this crusade against us, upon the hospitalities of nearly every State that composes our bright constellation; and I can say with sincerity, that no where have we met with the same self-sacrificing spirit as the people of this vicinity have manifested. And to the young ladies we would respectfully return our sincere thanks; and as long as the sunny South can boast such fairies as Lenoir and vicinity, so long can we breast the storm to prevent their subjugation. It is the soldier lad's great oasis amid the desert of gloom through which he is called to pass, to remember the kind reception, the bright smile of some fair one whom he has met during his toilsome routine of soldier duties.

In conclusion allow me to say that we fear we will have to leave our gallant Colonel, upon their hospitalities, and should not the hand of disease be more fatal than the balls of the enemy have thus far proved, I fear that cupid's arrow will not be so thoughtful, to the mortification of some one of Tennessee's fair daughters. I remain with respect,

THIRD TENNESSEE.

New Advertisements.

LOST.

A BUNCH OF SIX KEYS, AT OR NEAR the Raleigh & Gaston Depot at Weldon. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the R. & G. Railroad Ticket Office, at Weldon, N. C., or the Post Offic, in Raleigh.

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